

Records of the U.S. House of Representatives
RG.233.59.House
59th Congress

**Finding aid prepared by Office of Art and Archives,
Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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Describing Archives: A Content Standard

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Summary Information

Repository	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
Title	House Records of the 59th Congress
Date [inclusive]	1905-1907
Extent	326.0 Cubic feet
Language	English

Administrative Information

Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Records of Legislative Proceedings

Collection Inventory

Records of Legislative Proceedings 1905-1907

Minute Books and Journals 1905-1907 4.0 Cubic feet (10 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The minute books and journals series includes a minute book, 1st session (59A-A1); legislative journal, 1st session (59A-A2); minute book, 2d session (59A-A3); and legislative journal, 2d session (59A-A4).

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1905-1907 28.0 Cubic feet (118 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills (59A-B1); original House joint resolutions (59A-B2); original House concurrent resolutions (59A-B3); desk copies of House bills passed (59A-B4); desk copies of House joint resolutions passed (59A-B5); House simple resolutions passed (59A-B6); House simple resolutions which failed to pass (59A-B7); House orders (59A-B8); engrossed House bills (59A-B9); and engrossed House joint resolutions (59A-B10).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 59A-B8, which is arranged chronologically.

Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1905-1907 1.0 Cubic feet (7 volumes)

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions

Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include Senate bills reported (59A–C1); Senate bills amended by the House and passed (59A–C2); Senate joint resolutions passed (59A–C3); Senate agreements to House amendments of Senate bills (59A–C4); requests from the Senate to the House for the return of bills (59A–C5); and conference reports on Senate bills (59A–C6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 59A–C5 and 59A–C6, which are arranged chronologically.

Papers Accompanying Specific Bills and Resolutions 1905-1907 140.0 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

The papers accompanying specific bills and resolutions document the following committees: Committee on Banking and Currency (59A–D1); Committee on Claims (59A–D2); Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures (59A–D3); Committee on the District of Columbia (59A–D4); Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress (59A–D5); Committee on Foreign Affairs (59A–D6); Committee on Immigration and Naturalization (59A–D7); Committee on Indian Affairs (59A–D8); Committee on Insular Affairs (59A–D9); Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (59A–D10); Committee on Invalid Pensions (59A–D11); Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands (59A–D12); Committee on the Judiciary (59A–D13); Committee on Labor (59A–D14); Committee on the Library (59A–D15); Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries (59A–D16); Committee on Military Affairs (59A–D17); Committee on Mines and Mining (59A–D18); Committee on Naval Affairs (59A–D19); Committee on Patents (59A–D20); Committee on Pensions (59A–D21); Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads (59A–D22); Committee on Printing (59A–D23); Committee on Private Land Claims (59A–D24); Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (59A–D25); Committee on Public Lands (59A–D26); Committee on Rivers and Harbors (59A–D27); Committee on the Territories (59A–D28); Committee on War Claims (59A–D29); Committee on Ways and Means (59A–D30); and Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions (59A–D31).

Arrangement note

Committee Reports

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution within each committee, except 59A–D2, 59A–D11, 59A–D17, 59A–19, 59A–D21, 59A–D25, and 59A–D29, in which private bills are arranged alphabetically by person or subject.

Committee Reports 1905-1907 22.0 Cubic feet (80 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

Original committee reports are from the 1st session (59A–E1) and 2d session (59A–E2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Committees 1905-1907

Committee on Accounts 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Accounts was created on December 27, 1803, and was made a standing committee in 1805. Its jurisdiction covered all subjects "touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, [and] the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein to the House." In addition, the committee was responsible for the accountability of officers of the House, the procurement of rooms for the use of House committees and for the Speaker, and for recommending and authorizing the employment of such persons as stenographers, reporters of debates, janitors, and clerks and staff assistants for committees, members and senators. The Committee on Accounts existed from 1803-1946, and later was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Accounts include minutes (59A–F1.1), arranged chronologically; a docket volume (59A–F1.2); and two volumes recording disbursements from the contingent fund of the House for the fiscal years 1906 and 1907 (59A–F1.3).

Committee on Appropriations 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Appropriations was created in 1865. The Constitution of the United States specifies that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." The earliest appropriations bills were written by select committees on instruction from the Committee of the Whole House, and later ones by the standing Committee on Ways and Means. Increased demands for revenue and appropriations as a result of the Civil War combined to produce a tremendous workload for the Ways and Means Committee. Today, the committee is tasked with the appropriation of revenue for the support of the Government; rescissions of appropriations contained in appropriation Acts; transfers of unexpended balances; and bills and joint resolutions reported by other committees that provide new entitlement authority as defined in the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Appropriations include the deficiency bill (59A–F2.1); District of Columbia bill (59A–F2.2); fortifications bill (59A–F2.3); legislative, executive, and judicial bill (59A–F2.4); pension bill (59A–F2.5); and sundry civil expenses bill (59A–F2.6).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by agency of origin or by subject, within each group.

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907**Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations document the abolition of field pension agencies and centralization of pension payments at Washington (59A–H1.1); scientific investigation of industrial conditions for women in the United States (59A–H1.2); and various subjects (59A–H1.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Banking and Currency 1905-1907**Biographical/Historical note**

The Banking and Currency Committee was created in 1865 to relieve the Ways and Means Committee of part of its workload. Its jurisdiction included the chartering and oversight of national banks; the issue of national bank loans; the issue, taxation, and redemption of national bank notes; and the authorization of bond issues. It was responsible for legislation involving the deposit of public moneys, strengthening the public credit, monetary parity, and the issuance of silver certificates as currency. The investigation of the failure of state banks and the affairs of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company were also part of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1905-1907**Scope and Contents note**

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Banking and Currency include administrative papers (59A–F3.1); hearings (59A–F3.2); insurance of bank deposits (59A–F3.3); national banks (59A–F3.4); and various subjects (59A–F3.5). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F3.6); and a docket volume (59A–F3.7).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency include the amendment of the National Banking Act to permit loans of 10 percent of surplus (59A–H2.1); issue of unsecured credit rates by national banks (59A–H2.2); and various subjects (59A–H2.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Census 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Census was created in 1901 after having been a select committee for many years. The standing committee was established in anticipation of the creation of a permanent census office in 1902.¹ Its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation concerning the census and the apportionment of Representatives. The standing committee, and the select committees before it, reported bills providing for the collection of statistics concerning birth and deaths, marriage and divorce, farm mortgages, irrigation, and other subjects. It also reported legislation providing for the collection and publication of general statistics including those of the production of certain commodities such as cotton and grain. In 1946 the committee was abolished and its jurisdiction included in that of the new Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Committees

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Census include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F4.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; a volume of minutes (59A–F4.2); and a docket volume (59A–F4.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Census document various subjects (59A–H3.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Claims 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against

Committees

the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims document various subjects (59A–F5.1), arranged by subject. There are also two docket volumes (59A–F5.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Claims document various subjects (59A–H4.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

In 1864 the Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures was established, and in 1867, the name was shortened to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. Its jurisdiction included the subjects listed in its name: coinage, weights, and measures. The coinage part of the jurisdiction referred to defining and fixing of standards of value and the

Committees

regulation of coinage and exchange, including the coinage of silver and the purchase of bullion, the exchange of gold coins for gold bars, the subject of mutilated coins, and the coinage of souvenir and commemorative coins. The committee's jurisdiction also encompassed legislation related to mints and assay offices and the establishment of legal standards of value in the insular possessions. The weights and measures part of the jurisdiction included legislation to establish a national standardization bureau and the standardization of various weights, measures, packing, and grading techniques used in interstate commerce. The part of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures relating to stabilization of the currency was transferred to the Banking and Currency Committee in 1921. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the coinage part of its jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Banking and Currency and the weights and measures jurisdiction was transferred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures include bills referred to the committee (59A–F6.1), arranged numerically; hearings on the metric system (59A–F6.2), arranged chronologically; a volume of minutes (59A–F6.3); and a docket volume (59A–F6.4).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures document the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures (59A–H5.1); and various subjects (52A–H5.2).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the District of Columbia 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia include hearings (59A-F7.1) and various subjects (59A-F7.2). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (58A-F7.3); and a docket volume (59A-F7.4).

Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The standing Committee on the Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress was established in 1893 with jurisdiction over legislation concerning the election of the officials enumerated in its title, including proposed changes to the Constitution that affected the terms of office of the named officials, the succession to the offices of the President and Vice President, the direct election of Senators, and the meeting times of Congress. The committee considered national election laws and their enforcement, including such topics as the disqualification of polygamists from election to Congress, the use of electric voting machines in congressional elections, the necessary and proper expenses related to nominations and elections, and the publication of campaign expenses. It was responsible for changes in the law regarding the electoral count and resolutions regulating the actual electoral vote count by the Senate and House of Representatives. Before the establishment of the standing committee election issues were dealt with by select committees appointed to handle particular situations or legislation.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F8.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; a volume of minutes (59A–F8.2); and a docket volume (59A–F8.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress document the direct election of Senators (59A–H6.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Elections No. 1 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Lever, Asbury Francis, 1875-1940
- Michalek, Anthony, 1878-1916
- Patterson, James O'Hanlon, 1857-1911

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 1 include the contested election cases of Aaron A. Prioleau v. George S. Legare, South Carolina (59A-F9.1), Charles C. Jacobs v. Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina (59A-F9.2), Isaac Myers v. James O. Patterson, South Carolina (59A-F9.3), and John A. Noland v. George S. Legare, South Carolina (59A-F9.4); and right of

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Anthony Michalek, of Illinois, to a seat in the House (59A–F9.5). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F9.6); and a docket volume (59A–F9.7).

Committee on Elections No. 2 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings

Personal Name(s)

- Coudrey, Harry Marcy, 1867-1930
- Jackson, William Humphreys, 1839-1915
- Smith, Thomas Alexander, 1850-1932
- Wood, Ernest Edward, 1875-1952

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 2 include the contested election cases of Harry H. Coudrey v. E. E. Wood, Missouri (59A–F10.1), and William H. Jackson v. Thomas

Committees

A. Smith, Maryland (59A–F10.2). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F10.3).

Committee on Elections No. 3 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

From 1789 until the mid-19th century the number of contested election cases remained stable at an average of three per Congress. After the 34th Congress (1855-57) the number of contested seats rose sporadically to a peak of 38 during the 54th Congress (1895-97). In 1895, due to the increase in workload, the Committee on Elections was split into three separate committees: Elections #1, Elections #2, and Elections #3. After 1935 the number of contested elections returned to an average of three per Congress, and in 1947 the three Elections Committees were abolished and their jurisdiction included in that of the new House Administration Committee.

Controlled Access Headings**Personal Name(s)**

- Broocks, Moses Lycurgus, 1864-1908
- Kalanianole, Jonah Kuhio, 1871-1922

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections No. 3 include the contested election cases of A. J. Houston v. Moses L. Broocks, Texas (59A–F11.1), and Curtis P. Laukea v. J. K. Kalaniana'ole, Hawaii (59A–F11.2).

Arrangement note

Committees

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture 1905-1907

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture include a volume of minutes (59A–F12.1).

Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department 1905-1907

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department document the investigation of the Lewis Publishing Co., St. Louis, Missouri. (59A–F13.1), and various subjects (59A–F13.2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Committee on Foreign Affairs 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

Committees

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs include administrative papers (59A–F14.1); Japanese in San Francisco (59A–F14.2); San Francisco earthquake and fire (59A–F14.3); and various subjects (59A–F14.4). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F14.5); and a docket volume (59A–F14.6).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs include arbitration treaties (59A–H7.1); conditions in the Congo Free State (59A–H7.2); creation of a federal court in the Orient (59A–H7.3);

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exclusion of Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans (59A–H7. 4); Japanese segregation in the public schools of San Francisco (59A–H7.5); preservation of Niagara Falls (59A–H7.6); reorganization of the consular service (59A–H7.7); and various subjects (59A–H7.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Immigration and Naturalization 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Immigration and Naturalization was created in the House after having been a select committee for four years. Congress did little before 1860 to regulate immigration, which had traditionally been controlled by the colonies and then the states. After the Civil War, when the issues of States rights had been clarified and the need for a uniform immigration and naturalization system had become more apparent, the federal government began to build a system to regulate these areas. The jurisdiction included regulatory measures to restrict immigration, such as literacy tests, head taxes, racial and country-of-origin quotas, money-in-pocket tests, and professional and skills criteria. The committee reported legislation restricting immigration of certain classes of persons--such as Chinese, Japanese, contract laborers, anarchists, dependents, mental defectives, illiterates, paupers, and criminals--and naturalization legislation affecting classes of persons such as aliens who had served in the military during wartime, women married to U.S. citizens, and persons of particular nationalities. The complex regulatory system that was thus constructed was the source of a large number of requests for private legislation designed to provide relief for persons who begged personal exemption from the broad categories defined in the legislation.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F15.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; and restriction on immigration (59A–F15.2), arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization document Chinese immigration (59A–H8.1); Howell naturalization bill (59A–H8.2); immigration restriction (59A–H8.3); and various subjects (59A–H8.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Indian Affairs 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to Native Americans. Select committees to consider matters of Native Americans existed for several years before the creation of the standing committee. Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Native Americans and of their lands; the adjudication and payment of Indian depredation claims; bonds and stocks that had been part of Indian trust funds; adjudication of claims of Indians against the United States; the use and management of Native American funds; and the business and government of the Native American tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Native Americans. The Committee on Indian Affairs was abolished under the provisions

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of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F16.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; hearings (59A–F16.2), arranged by subject; and various subjects (59A–F16.3), arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F16.4); and a docket volume (59A–F16.5).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document the prohibition on the use of Indian trust funds for sectarian schools (59A–H9.1); relief of California Indians (59A–H9.2); and various subjects (59A–H9.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The origin of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions can be traced to the select committee by the same name established in 1901 at the beginning of the 57th Congress with

Committees

"jurisdiction on all matters (excepting those relating to the revenue and appropriations) referring to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase and to proposed expositions." On November 9, 1903, its status was changed to that of a standing committee, but its jurisdiction remained unchanged. In 1911 its jurisdiction statement was changed to eliminate the reference to the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. On December 5, 1927, as part of H.Res. 7 the House voted not to reauthorize the committee. In the 1930's Clarence Cannon reported that the committee's former jurisdiction was "now largely exercised" by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F37.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; Louisiana Purchase Exposition (59A–F37.2), arranged chronologically; and various subjects (59A–F37.3), arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F37.4); and a docket volume (59A–F37.5).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions document various subjects (59A–H27.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Insular Affairs 1905-1907

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

On December 8, 1899, the House established the Committee on Insular Affairs to consider "all matters (excepting those affecting the revenue and appropriations) pertaining to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain, and to Cuba." The Committee on Insular Affairs reported legislation concerning civil governments for each of the insular possessions. The committee also reported legislation concerning the clarification of citizenship status of inhabitants of the islands, ratification and confirmation of actions of the Philippine and Puerto Rican legislatures, matters relating to public works, harbor improvements, wharves, roads, railways, telephone and telegraph cables, electricity, trade and tariff laws, prohibition, education, taxes, bond issues, and relief from hurricanes and the depression. The committee also issued reports on the social, economic, and political conditions in the insular possessions. The committee was merged with other committees in 1946 under the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Insular Affairs include administrative papers (59A–F17.1); hearings (59A–F17.2); Philippine Islands (59A–F17.3); Puerto Rico (59A–F17.4); and various subjects (59A–F17.5). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F17.6); and a docket volume (59A–F17.7).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs document various subjects (59A–H10.1).

Arrangement note

Committees

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce came into existence in 1892 when the name of the Committee on Commerce was changed. During most of the 19th century, there had been some inconsistency in the referral of certain customs-related matters. After 1895, however, the jurisdiction over customs districts, ports of entry and delivery, the transportation of dutiable goods, and officers and employees in the customs service passed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Similarly, for many years after the establishment of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in December 1887, the division of jurisdiction over various matters relating to water transportation between the new committee and the Committee on Commerce (later, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee) was inconsistently applied, but progressively more of these issues were referred to the Merchant Marine Committee. After passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the House rules defined the jurisdiction of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as follows: Interstate and foreign commerce generally; regulation of interstate and foreign transportation, except transportation by water not subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; regulation of interstate and foreign communications; civil aeronautics; weather bureau; interstate oil compacts; petroleum and natural gas, except on the public lands; securities and exchanges; regulation of interstate transmission of power, except the installation of connections between Government water power projects; railroad labor and railroad retirement and unemployment, except revenue measures relating thereto; public health and quarantine; inland waterways; the Bureau of Standards and the standardization of weights and measures and the metric system.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce include administrative papers (59A–F18.1); Department of Commerce and Labor (55A–F18.2); foreign

Committees

trade (59A–F18.3); Interstate Commerce Commission (59A–F18.4); Isthmian Canal Commission (59A–F18.5); Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua (59A–F18.6); the State Department (59A–F18.7); and various subjects (59A–F18.8). Arranged by subject. There is also a docket volume (59A–F18.9).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce document the authority for the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix railroad freight rates (59A–H11.1); bills of lading (59A–H11.2); federal control of quarantines (59A–H11.3); livestock transportation (59A–H11.4); free passes for railroad employees and their families (59A–H11.5); pure food and drug legislation (59A–H11.6); reciprocal demurrage (59A–H11.7); safety signal devices (59A–H11.8); 16-hour bill (59A–H11.9); and various subjects (59A–H11.10).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Invalid Pensions 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee

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reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include twelve docket volumes (59A–F19.1).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions document various subjects (59A–H12.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands was created in 1893 but select committees on that subject had existed for several years prior to that date. The committee exercised jurisdiction over irrigation projects generally, including the preemption and disposition of lands on reclaimed and irrigated projects; authorization of interstate compacts and agreements regarding irrigation projects; and disposal of drainage waters from irrigation projects. In 1924, the committee's jurisdiction was formally expanded to include subjects pertaining to the reclamation of lands and

Committees

the committee's name was changed to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. In 1946, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F20.1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically by bill or resolution.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands document various subjects (59A–H13.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Judiciary 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of

Committees

the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary include administrative papers (59A–F21.1); anti–injunction legislation affecting labor disputes (59A–F21.2); federal courts (59–F21.3); hearings (59A–F21.4); Spanish Treaty Claims Commission (59A–F21.5); and various subjects (59A–F21.6). Arranged by subject. There are also two volumes of minutes (59A–F21.7); and two docket volumes (59A–F21.8).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document the Bankruptcy Act (59A–H14.1); claim of Liliuokalani for restitution of certain crown property in Hawaii (59A–H14.2); employers'

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liability and anti-injunction legislation (59A-H14.3); kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone (59A-H14.4); Littlefield bill to regulate interstate and Territorial commerce (59A-H14.5); polygamy (59A-H14.6); and various subjects (59A-H14.7).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Labor 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Labor was created in 1883, when its jurisdiction was removed from the old Education and Labor Committee and two separate committees were created. Despite the establishment of a committee devoted entirely to labor issues, little significant labor legislation was passed before the depression of the 1930s. The committee's jurisdiction included the wages and hours of labor; the arbitration of labor difficulties; the use of convict labor, alien labor, contract labor, and military labor in competition with "honest labor"; and the conditions of laborers employed in Government service. The committee considered methods of directing the work of Federal employees, including the use of the Taylor System of shop management and problems relating to child and woman labor; it also investigated such labor-related subjects as conditions in city slums and conditions of blacks in America and of saleswomen in the District of Columbia.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Labor include administrative papers (59A-F22.1); child and woman labor (59A-F22.2); hearings (59A-F22.3); immigration (59A-F22.4); and various subjects (59A-F22.5). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A-F22.6); and a docket volume (59A-F22.7).

Committees

Committee on the Library 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Library include resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F23.1), arranged numerically; a volume of minutes (59A–F23.2); and a docket volume (59A–F23.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Library document various subjects (59A–H15.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries 1905-1907

Committees

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was established on December 21, 1887, to replace the Select Committee on American Shipbuilding and Shipowning Interests. The House Rules defined its jurisdiction as those matters concerning the merchant marine. This included all matters relating to transportation by water, the Coast Guard, life-saving service, lighthouses, lightships, ocean derelicts, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Panama Canal, and fisheries. Legislation referred to the committee also included matters involving seamen (their assignments, wages, treatment, and health) and officers (their titles, conduct, and licensing); the naming, measuring, licensing, and registering of vessels; navigation and related laws; pleasure yachts; collisions at sea, as well as international arrangements to prevent them; coasting districts; maritime schools; and, taxes, fines, and penalties on vessels. The committee has also regulated shipping in the Philippines and Hawaii. As did most committees of the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee created subcommittees to handle portions of its jurisdiction. In 1919 the committee was given jurisdiction over wireless telegraphy (radio), and in 1932 its name was changed to the Committee on Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries include a volume of minutes (59A–F24.1); and a docket volume (59A–F24.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries document various subjects (59A–H16.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Military Affairs 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs include administrative papers (59A–F25.1); commutation of rations for members of the several national military homes on furlough (59A–F25.2); creation of a volunteer retired list (59A–F25.3); and various subjects (59A–F25.4). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F25.5); and two docket volumes (59A–F25.6).

Committees

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document Army canteens (59A-H17.1); travel pay of Philippine volunteer officers (59A-H17.2); and various subjects (59A-H17.3).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Mines and Mining 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Mines and Mining was created on December 19, 1865, for consideration of subjects relating to mining interests. It exercised jurisdiction over the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Mines, the establishment of mining schools and mining experimental stations, mineral land laws, the welfare of men working in mines, mining debris, relief in cases of mineral contracts connected with the prosecution of war, the mining of radium ore, and the Government's fuel yards in the District of Columbia. In 1947, the committee was abolished and its duties were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Mines and Mining include a volume of minutes (59A-F26.1); and a docket volume (59A-F26.2).

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Committee on Naval Affairs 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs include administrative papers (59A–F27.1); naval chaplains (59A–F27.2); naval personnel (59A–F27.3); and various subjects (59A–F27.4).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs document the building of battleships (59A–H18.1); increase in pay for machinists in the Naval Gun Factory, Washington (59A–H18.2); preservation of the "U.S.S. Constitution" (59A–H18.3); and various subjects (59A–H18.4).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Patents 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation, usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Patents include the copyright law (59A–H19.1); trademark law (59A–H19.2); and various subjects (59A–H19.3).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Pensions 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Pensions was created in 1880, replacing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions with jurisdiction over subjects relating to the pensions of all the wars of the United States except the Civil War. On January 3, 1939 the jurisdiction of the committee was rewritten to include, the pensions of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and Boxer Rebellion, while all other pension legislation was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred, for the most part, to the executive agencies.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Pensions include administrative papers (59A-F28.1), arranged chronologically; and Philippine Scouts (59A-F28.2); a volume of minutes (59A-F28.3); and three docket volumes (59A-F28.4).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Pensions document various subjects (59A-H20.1).

Committees

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include administrative papers (59A–F29.1); fraud order issued by the Post Office Department against the Peoples U.S. Bank of St. Louis (59A–F29.2); hearings (59A–F29.3); parcel post (59A–F29.4); pay of railway mail clerks (59A–F29.5); pay to railroads for mail services (59A–F29.6); and various subjects

Committees

(59A–F29.7). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F29.8); and a docket volume (59A–F29.9).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads document the classification of second-class mail (59A–H21.1); consolidation of third-and fourth-class mail (59A–H21.2); one-cent postage (59A–H21.3); parcel post (59A–H21.4); and various subjects (59A–H21.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Private Land Claims 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Private Land Claims was established on April 29, 1816. The committee reported general as well as special legislation relating to the settlement of individual claims to public lands. It has reported bills to establish a land court to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories. The committee was abolished in 1911 along with several other committees that had suffered from diminished legislative activity. Jurisdiction was later transferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include bills referred to the committee (59A–F30.1), arranged numerically; a volume of minutes (59A–F30.2); and a docket volume (59A–F30.3).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims include land grants to James Clamorgan (59A–H22.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Select Committee on Public Buildings was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document Rock Creek Park (59A–F31.1). There is also a docket volume (59A–F31.2).

Committee on Public Lands 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F32.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; hearings (59A–F32.2); and various subjects (59A–F32.3), arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F32.4); and a docket volume (59A–F32.5).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands document the preservation of the Calaveras big-tree groves (59A–H23.1); and various subjects (59A–H23.2).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors was authorized early in the 48th Congress in December 1883. The committee was given jurisdiction over subjects relating to the improvements of rivers and harbors and had the responsibility of reporting the river and harbor bill, which previously had been handled by the Committee on Commerce. The committee's jurisdiction changed over time. When the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River was terminated in 1911, its responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. The subject of flood control was removed from the committee's authority in 1916 and assigned to the new Committee on Flood Control. After 1920 the committee could no longer report appropriation bills for rivers and harbors and its legislative authority was limited to reporting only bills that authorized improvements to rivers and harbors. These shifts in authority still left many subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee. These included improvement of watersheds and dams thereon, construction of locks on navigable streams, construction and maintenance of equipment for river improvements, erosion of banks on navigable streams, pollution of navigable waters, intrastate inland waterways, and navigation of international boundary streams. The committee was terminated early in the 80th Congress on January 3, 1947. Its successor was the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The committee papers of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors include bills and resolutions referred to the committee (59A–F33.1), arranged numerically by bill or resolution; and various subjects (59A–F33.2), arranged by subject.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors document canals, channels, and waterways (59A–H24.1); harbors and inlets (59A–H24.2); preservation of Niagara Falls (59A–H24.3); rivers (59A–H24.4); and various subjects (59A–H24.5).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Rules 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Rules Committee was established as a select committee until 1880 when it was made a standing committee. Jurisdiction included the original establishment and revision of the rules of the House, an activity that required little attention after the first Congress because the rules of the previous Congress were usually adopted with few changes at the beginning of each new Congress. Further jurisdiction consisted of all proposed action on the rules and joint rules, control over the order of business on the floor of the House through the issuance of special orders or rules, and recesses and final adjournments of Congress.

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Committees

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Rules include a volume of minutes (59A–F34.1); and a docket volume (59A–F34.2).

Committee on the Territories 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Committee of Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include administrative papers (59A–F35.1); Alaska (59A–F35.2); Arizona and New Mexico (59A–F35.3); Hawaii (59A–F35.4); Oklahoma (59A–F35.5); and correspondence with the Public Printer (59A–F35.6). Arranged by subject. There is also a volume of minutes (59A–F35.7); and a docket volume (59A–F35.8).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

Committees

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on the Territories document additional judges for territorial courts in Arizona (59A–H25.1).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Committee on Ways and Means 1905-1907

Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

Committee Papers 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document the alcohol law of 1906 (59A–F36.1); condition of the finances (59A–F36.2); customs (59A–F36.3); Philippine islands (59A–F36.4); receipts from proceeds of public property (59A–F36.5); and various subjects (59A–F36.6).

Originals of Printed House Documents

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1905-1907

Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means document hides (59A-B26.1); linotype and composing machines (59A-H26.2); Philippine sugar and tobacco (59A-H26.3); tea and coffee (59A-H26.4); works of art (59A-H26.5); tax on denatured alcohol (59A-H26.6); trade with Germany and other nations (59A-H26.7); and various subjects (59A-H26.8).

Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group.

Originals of Printed House Documents 1905-1907 36.0 Cubic feet (142 volumes)**Scope and Contents note**

The original House documents are from the 1st session (59A-G1) and 2d session (59A-G2).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

Election Records 1905-1907 2.0 Cubic feet**Scope and Contents note**

Election records include the credentials of Representatives and Delegates (59A-J1).

Scope and Contents note

Other Records

The records are arranged alphabetically by state or territory.

Other Records 1905-1907 0.16 Cubic feet

Scope and Contents note

Other records include two volumes of roll calls (59A–K1).

Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically.

Records of the Office of the Clerk 1905-1907

Record Books 1905-1907 4.0 Cubic feet (20 volumes)

Scope and Contents note

The record books include a House bill book (59C–A1); House resolution book—joint, concurrent and simple—together with Senate joint and concurrent resolutions (59C–A25; Senate bill book (59C–A3); individual ledger (59C–A4); register of papers sent to committees (59C–A5); register of papers from committees (59C–A6); register of papers sent to the Senate (59C–A7); register of papers received from the Senate (59C–A8); and register of committee reports (59C–A9).